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(FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 14:57:25 ON 11 SEP 1998) L11 S 5447851/PN L2 1 S 5731168/PN L3 101 S FC(5A) (FUSION OR CHIMER?) 66 S L3(P)(IG?) L4L5 1 S 5395760/PN L6 0 S L5 AND (DIMER? OR MULTIMER?) L7 1 S L5 AND FUSION? L831925 S DIMER? OR MULTIMER? OR HETEROMULTIM? OR HOMOMULTIM? L9 1392 S L8(6A) (PROTEIN? OR POLYPEPTID? OR RECEPTOR?) L10 2024 S L8/AB OR L8/CLMS L11 82 S L10(6A) (PROTEIN? OR POLYPEPTID? OR RECEPTOR?) L12 81 S L11 NOT L4

> 5,116,964 -16 5,1428,130 1.2 9 5,714,49

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L4: 48 of 66 US PAT NO: 5,605,690 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] Feb. 25, 1997 DATE ISSUED: TITLE: Methods of lowering active TNF-.alpha. levels in mammals using tumor necrosis factor receptor Cindy A. Jacobs, Seattle, WA Craig A. Smith, Seattle, WA INVENTOR: ASSIGNEE: Immunex Corporation, Seattle, WA (U.S. corp.) APPL-NO: 08/385,229 DATE FILED: Feb. 8, 1995 Continuation of Ser. No. 946,236, Sep. 15, 1992, REL-US-DATA: abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 523,635, May 10, 1990, Pat. No. 5,395,760, which is a - no loasis continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 421,417, Oct. 13, 1989, for dimer! abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 405,370, Sep. 11, 1989, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 403,241, Sep. 5, 1989, abandoned. INT-CL: [6] A61K 39/395; A61K 38/00; C12P 21/04; C07K 14/715 US-CL-ISSUED: 424/134.1; 435/69.7; 514/12, 825; 530/350, 387.3, 866, 868 US-CL-CURRENT: 424/134.1; 435/69.7; 514/12, 825; 530/350, 387.3, 866, 868 SEARCH-FLD: 435/69.1, 69.7, 172.3, 240.27; 424/85.1, 134.1; 530/351, 387.3, 868; 935/9, 12, 15 REF-CITED: U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS 4,675,285 6/1987 Clark et al. 435/6 4,770,995 9/1988 Rubin et al. 436/544 5/1992 536/27 5,116,964 Capon et al. 4/1996 Wallach et al. 5,512,544 FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS 6/1989 0308378 European Patent Office C12N 15/00 0422339 7/1990 European Patent Office C12N 15/12 61-293924 12/1986 Japan A61K 37/02 0334165 9/1989 Switzerland C12P 21/00 2218101 11/1989 United Kingdom C07K 15/14 WO9013575 11/1990 World Intellectual Property Organization C07K 15/14 OTHER PUBLICATIONS Beutler of Tumor Necrosis Factors . . . , Raven Press, 1185 Ave of the Americas, NY, NY, 10036. Steiner, Biotechnology 12: 1313, Dec. 1994. "US News & World Report", p. 13, Aug. 1, 1994. Immunophysiology pp, 234-235, 1990, Oppenheim. Pavillo-New Eng J of Med., "Mech. of Disease, Pathogenetic Mech. of Septic Shock", pp. 1471-1477, 1993. Hoogenboom et al, Molecular Immunology 28(9):1027-1037 1991, "Construction & Expression of Ab-TNF fusion proteins". Harris, The New England Journal of Med., 322(18): 1277-1289 (1990) "Mechanisms of Disease: Rheumatoid Arthritis". Brennan et al, The Lancet, Jul. 29, 1993, 244-247 "Inhib. Effect of TNF-.alpha. Ab on Synovial Cell IL-1 Production in Rh. Arthritis". Smith et al, Science, 248: 1019-1023, 1990 "A Receptor for TNF defines an Unusual Family of Cellular & Viral Proteins". Bloom, J. Clin. Invest., 91: 1265-1266 (1993) "The Power of Negative Thinking". Pennica et al., "Human tumour necrosis factor: precursor structure, expression and homology to lymphotoxin, "Nature 312: 724 (1984). Gray et al., "Cloning and expression of cDNA for human lymphotoxin, a

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ART-UNIT: 186

PRIM-EXMR: Lila Feisee ASST-EXMR: John Lucas

LEGAL-REP: Stephen L. Malaska

ABSTRACT:

A method for treating TNF-dependent inflammatory diseases in a mammal by administering a TNF antagonist, such as soluble TNFR.

6 Claims, 7 Drawing Figures

US PAT NO: 5,605,690 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 48 of 66

DRAWING DESC:

DRWD(2)

FIG. 1 shows the dimeric structure of the recombinant human TNFR/Fc fusion protein. The primary translation product of the plasmid coding for rhu TNFR/Fc is a single molecule of soluble TNFR linked to single chain of Fc derived from human IgG1. Following translation, but prior to secretion, this fusion molecule dimerizes via 3 cysteine residues in the Fc region to form. . .

DETDESC:

DETD(24)

A . . . either or both of the immunoglobulin molecule heavy and light chains and having unmodified constant region domains. For example, chimeric TNFR/IgG.sub.1 may be produced from two chimeric genes—a TNFR/human .kappa. light chain chimera (TNFR/G.sub..kappa.) and a TNFR/human .gamma..sub.1 heavy chain chimera. . . displayed bivalently. Such polyvalent forms of TNFR may have enhanced binding affinity for TNF ligand. One specific example of a TNFR/Fc fusion protein is disclosed in SEQ ID NO:3 and SEQ ID NO:4. Additional details relating to the construction of such chimeric. . .